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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848. WHOLE NO. 1397.

Revised Poems.

REVISED POEMS,

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

INVOCATION TO MOTHER EARTH.

Oh, Earth! thy face hath not the grace
That smiling Heaven did bless,
When thou wert "good," and blushing stood
In thy young loveliness;
And Mother, dear, the smile and tear
In thee are strangely met;
Thy joy and woe together flow—
But ah, we love thee yet!

Thou still art fair, when morn's fresh air
Thrills with the lark's sweet song;
When Nature seems to wake from dreams,
And laugh and dance along;
Thou'rt fair at day, when clouds all grey
Fade into glorious blue,
When sunny hours fly o'er the flowers,
And kiss away the dew.

Thou'rt fair at eve, when skies receive
The last smiles of the sun;
When through the shades that twilight spreads,
The stars peep, one by one;
Thou'rt fair at night, when full starlight
Streams down upon the sod;
When moonlight pale, on hill and dale
Rests like the smile of God.

And thou art grand, where lakes expand,
And mighty rivers roll;
Where Ocean proud, with threat'nings loud
Mocketh at man's control;
And grand thou art, when lightnings dart
And gleam athwart the sky;
When thunders peal, and forests reel,
And storms go sweeping by!

We bless thee now, for gifts that thou
Hast freely on us shed;
For dew and showers, and beauteous flowers,
And blue skies overhead;
For morn's perfume, and mid-day's bloom,
And evening's hour of mirth;
For glorious night, for all things bright,
We bless thee, Mother Earth!

But when long years of care and tears
Have come and passed away,
The time may be, when sadly we
[illegible]

Original Tales.

A LEGEND OF DON PEDRO THE CRUEL.

TRANSLATED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. ST. SIMON.

CHAPTER I.

[illegible]

"Because I judge them by those who surround me, Ferrand," said the King, "and with a few exceptions, I must own this sample is not to the advantage of humanity."

Whether Ferrand was, in his heart, of the King's opinion, or whether he found nothing to reply, he kept silence; and his eyes, like those of Don Pedro, were fixed upon the bark which advanced toward them, in danger at every moment of being carried down by the current, or dashed to pieces by the uprooted trees which floated on the stream. It was guided by a man of about forty-five years of age, with features strongly marked, but frank and open; and, strange to say, this man in this imminent peril, rowed with a calmness and a regularity of movement which denoted that cool courage which is the attribute of vigorous and energetic souls, who, whether they are born in a humble or a lofty station, become the admiration of a village or of an empire. He approached slowly then, but displayed such strength and address, that the King, who was an excellent judge of all bodily exercises, in which he himself excelled, beheld him advance with astonishment. When a few feet from the shore, he leaped on shore, with the confidence and agility of a practised mountaineer; then pulling the bark by a rope until it reached the land, he posted it, and bowing respectfully, but without servility, said in a tone as unpretending as if he had not been exposed to the slightest danger—

"Enter, my lords!"

"And our horses," asked Don Pedro, "what is to become of them?"

"They will swim after us, my lords; and by holding them with a short bridle to keep their heads above water, they will be in no danger."

Don Pedro and Ferrand followed the mountaineer's advice, and soon, thanks to the dexterity and strength of their pilot, they reached the opposite bank, after encountering a thousand dangers, but without accident. As soon as they had landed with their horses, their guide preceded them to point out the way, led them by an ascent to the hut, to reach which, had for the last hour been all the aim of their ambition. A young man of twenty years, who awaited them at the door, took their horses by the bridle and led them to a shed.

"Who is this young man?" inquired Don Pedro, gazing after him as he departed.

[illegible]

"Sire," replied the *primer assistente*, you are as yet only Pedro the Just; try not to become Pedro the Cruel."

Then bowing before the King, he went to join the *veintiquatros*, who, as we have said, were awaiting him in an adjacent chamber.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

Our Portrait Gallery.

ARAGO.

Few men, who have acquired renown in the calm and studious walks of philosophy, ever passed through a more romantic and adventurous youth than Dominique François Arago, now a member of the French Provisional Government. Born in the year 1786, near Perpignan, on the borders of the Pyrenees, he entered the Polytechnic School at the age of eighteen, and remained there two years as a student. He was appointed Secretary of the Bureau of Longitude in 1805, and assisted Biot and the Spanish Commissioners in their meridianal measurement, extending from Barcelona to the Island of Fomentara. While in Majorca, the war with Spain broke out, in consequence of which he was imprisoned for several months in the Citadel of Belver, near Palma. On being liberated, he sailed to Algiers, in order to obtain passage to Marseilles; but the Algerine ship was captured by a Spanish cruiser, and he was imprisoned in Fort Nofas. Having been re-claimed by the Dey, he again sailed for Marseilles; but, when almost in sight of the harbor, a sudden storm drove the vessel on the Sardinian coast, whence it returned a second time to Algiers. In the meantime the old Dey had been murdered, and the new one seized the unfortunate Arago as his slave, and employed him as an interpreter on board the corsair vessels. Finally, in 1809, he was liberated through the intercession of the French Consul, and reached Marseilles, narrowly escaping capture by an English frigate on the way.

In consideration of these hardships, he was appointed to the Chair in the Academy of Science left vacant by Lalande—though at this time only twenty-three years of age. Napoleon named him Professor in the Polytechnic School, which station he held until 1831, giving instruction in Analysis and Geodesy, and occupying his leisure hours with his astronomical studies and experiments in Galvanism and Magnetism. During his visit to England in 1834, the University of Edinburgh bestowed upon him the title of L.L.D., and, with Glasgow, gave him the right of citizenship. The King of Prussia, also, created him Knight of the Order of Science and Art, which he established in 1842.

In 1831, he was elected Deputy from the Department of Perpignan, and took his place at once among the liberal members. He has been one of the strongest advocates of the Electoral Reform in conjunction with Lamennais, and united with Dupont de l'Eure in opposing the plans for the fortification of Paris. He has always been a great favorite with the people, to whom he is endeared by generous social qualities, as well as a genius whose recognition abroad has identified his glory with that of France.

In person he is tall and muscular, with dark hair, and thick, heavy eyebrows. His countenance is noble and expressive, and he has a remarkably clear and sonorous voice, which, added to his fiery southern energy of gesture, renders his oratory exceeding eloquent and impressive. He is a man who always wants to be doing something else—never satisfied to keep his mind to one point only, but while engaged on one subject, although not disposed to give it up, never satisfied without a second object also engages his thoughts; he is a man who would, if he could, keep both hands employed in two different tasks.

Albuquerque, long before my marriage. We were both young, she was beautiful, and I became enamoured [illegible]

what I wished—I repeat it—I have told you I wished to slay him with my own hands."

"He deserved his fate," said Pasquale, "God pardon him his treason!"

"Yes, but when he was dead, he whom I had once loved as a brother, and who had betrayed me; when she was exiled, whom I would have loved as a wife, and who betrayed me also; I found myself alone in the world, and I thought of Maria Padilla with whom I had passed so many happy days I sought for her throughout all the kingdom; and when I discovered where she was I hastened to her without suffering any one to warn her of my approach; and while the others were conspiring against my life, I found her in her oratory, sending up prayers for me to Heaven. You have now heard what I had to say to you. Here is Don Fadrique—here is Don Pedro; judge between us. Here is the wife, here Maria Padilla—judge between them."

Romance of Reality.

HISTORY OF THE CASE OF MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES, FOR THE RECOVERY OF HER FATHER'S ESTATE.

We derive the following particulars of this extraordinary case from the "Merchants' Ledger," New York. We give it in place of a Tale, as it is as romantic as fiction, while the reader has the satisfaction of knowing that the story is true.

[illegible]

In this stage of the narrative, [illegible] as to the fact of the marriage [illegible] as here described, or if there [illegible] thing mysterious or unaccountable [illegible] very imperfect view of the [illegible] of the case—it is enough to notice [illegible] the evidence of that marriage [illegible] to the Courts of the United States [illegible] *proved* before those tribunals, by [illegible] undergoing the most rigid cross [illegible] counsel employed by opposing [illegible] uncounted millions of dollars [illegible] result; and it now stands, after [illegible] *proved*—unquestioned. All this [illegible] the legality of that marriage, has [illegible] year after year by the Supreme Court of the United States, while the bench has [illegible] such jurists as Joseph Story, Smith [illegible] McLean, James M. Wayne, [illegible] those who sat with them when [illegible] gued for the first and second time [illegible] had succeeded to *some of them* [illegible] "[illegible]" which placed the legality [illegible] beyond question, was authorized [illegible] The highest tribunal in the Union [illegible] no superior in the world for [illegible] decisions—on a full review of [illegible] declared that the marriage of Daniel Clark with Zulime Carriere, in the city of [illegible] year 1803, was a true and legal [illegible] laws of God and man. With [illegible] so it will rest, while there is [illegible] judicial decision made after a [illegible] years—made in favor of a plaintiff [illegible] outset, and ultimately impoverished [illegible] to which all human administration [illegible] liable.

[illegible]

...gentlemen, and the other persons who had seen and read the will acknowledged by Daniel Clark, testified of its contents, and the Court, at their instance, suspended proceedings, and ordered a search for the missing document, whose recent existence was so indisputably proved. The search, of course, was wholly vain.

NOTE.—It is no doubt fresh in the recollection of the reader, that the Supreme Court of the United States, at its last term, made a decision fully establishing, *in principle*, the title of Mrs Gaines to the property of her father, now supposed to amount to at least twenty millions of dollars.

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. In the calculations of our North Carolina correspondent there is an error, and we know not how important it is. The sum of the two remainders in the last example, is carried out 3, Tuesday, when it should be 4—but whether the right day is Tuesday or Wednesday, we know not.

G. W. We agree in the main with G. W., but think it would be better for him to send his article to the Review in question for publication.

POETRY The lines relative to Washington are accepted. "To a Poetess," "To Kate," "The Poor Man's Friend," and "Lines on seeing a Funeral," are respectfully declined.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.
A STORY
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Determined to leave nothing undone to maintain for the MAMMOTH POST the reputation it has acquired of being the "Best Weekly Paper in America," we have the pleasure of announcing to our vast and rapidly increasing family of readers, that we shall open the Summer Campaign, with the publication of a new story from the pen of that powerful and thrilling American writer, MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

We shall commence the publication of Mrs. Stephens's story in the early part of June next.

It is hardly necessary to add that those who have it in contemplation to subscribe to the Post during the coming season, will find it much to their advantage to send on their names *by the first of next month*, in time for the opening of Mrs. Stephens's story. We shall print a large number of extra copies, but, judging of the future by the past, it will be hardly possible to supply the great demand for back numbers. The best plan for those intending to subscribe, is to send on their names as soon as possible—as they not only thus confer a favor upon us, by letting us know to what extent to increase our edition, but have the satisfaction of receiving their papers fresh in all their departments.

TO THOSE IN ARREARS.

We trust that the large number of our subscribers who are in arrears to the old firm of S. D. Patterson & Co., will see the propriety of sending on the various amounts due, as soon as possible, in order that we may close our old accounts. As our new movements to enlarge and beautify the Post will subject us to a large additional weekly expense, we shall be under the necessity of being more strict than heretofore in relation to punctual payments. We trust our subscribers will not be offended at this, and that those whose names we are *compelled* to drop from our list, will not find fault with us for so doing, but will continue to cherish the old friendly feeling towards the Post and its proprietors.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large clubs for the mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscri...

"law stationer's clerks" only 1,975,496, or nearly two millions. The Committee on Public Petitions, in their report upon the subject, go on further to say:

"It is evident to your Committee that on some consecutive sheets the signatures are in one and the same hand-writing.

"Your Committee have also observed the names of distinguished individuals attached to the petition who cannot be supposed to have concurred in its prayer, and as little to have subscribed it;—among such occur the names of her Majesty in one place as 'Victoria Rex, April 1,' the Duke of Wellington, K. G., Sir Robert Peel, &c.

"In addition to this species of abuse, your Committee have observed another equally in derogation of the just value of petitions, namely, the insertion of names which are obviously altogether fictitious—such as 'No cheese,' 'Pug-nose,' and 'Flat-nose,' &c. (Roars of laughter.)

"There are other words and phrases which, though written in the form of signatures, and included in the number reported, your Committee will not hazard offending the house, and the dignity and decency of their own proceedings, by reporting, though, it may be added, they are obviously signatures belonging to no human being."

We have not yet seen what the Chartists have to say in answer to this report of the Committee on petitions. The difference in the number of signatures is too great to be explained away as a mistake. As to the signatures being in the same hand-writing, that may be the result of ignorance—one man that could write, signing for hundreds that could not. And as to such names as "No Cheese," "Pug Nose," "Flat Nose," &c., it is known to American readers, if not to members of the British Parliament, that in many parts of England individuals are to be found answering to no other names than just such "*fictitious*" ones as the Committee have alluded to.

The fact appears to be, however, that the extreme Chartist movement has few supporters among the great body of the middle classes—being principally confined to the poorer portions of the population. Still that there is a strong party among the middle classes in favor of a more moderate reform, is proven by the fact that a society of members of Parliament has been organized, with Hume and Cobden at its head, in favor of an extension of suffrage, and the general advance of reform principles through Great Britain and Ireland. About fifty members of Parliament, many of them representing large constituencies, attended the preliminary meeting of the society. This number, it was said, would probably be largely increased before many days.

One thing is evident—peaceably or forcibly, the six demands of the Chartists will ultimately become the law of the land. And although every thing seems yet peaceful in England and Ireland, we should not be surprised to hear by the next steamer that all is confusion and violence.

We have said things were yet peaceful in Ireland; but in the pause of preparation for the combat, *peace!* Still, in Ireland, goes on the constant arming of the people—the practising of rifle clubs, the daily and nightly manufacture of pikes. The soldiery, too, are becoming disaffected to the government; many arrests have been made, and serious fights have occurred between "repeal" and "anti-repeal" portions of various regiments. From every military station accounts almost daily come to head quarters, of the growth of discontent. The age of the world has come, when the soldiery can no longer be confidently depended upon as mere machines.

To crown all, at last the Protestants of Ireland are moving for repeal. A preliminary meeting of the Protestants of Drogheda was held in the Mayoralty-rooms, on the 6th ult., Mr. North, ex-Mayor, in the chair, to discuss the question as to whether the Repeal of the Union would be beneficial or otherwise to Ireland. *Roman Catholics were entirely excluded.* The meeting came to a resolution which concludes thus:—"We now respectfully, legitimately, and fervently seek from the British Parliament a Repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland." Eminent Protestant gentlemen have given in their adhesion. Mr. Ferguson, editor of the University Magazine, Mr. Butt, Q. C. (the antagonist of Mr. O'Connell in the Dublin Corporation discussion on Repeal;) Mr. Graves, F. T. C. D.; Dr. Graves and Dr. Hollis, two of the most eminent Dublin physicians, and, according to some rumors, the Earl of Roden, Ex-Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, have all joined the Repealers. A conference is spoken of as about to take place, for the purpose of arranging the respective positions of the Episcopalian, Catholic, and Presbyterian churches of Ireland, in the event of a local legislature being the result of the present struggle. There is not a doubt that Repeal is making inroads also in the ranks of the Orangemen. In one word, Irishmen of all sects, burying their foolish animosities, begin to see the necessity of making one united effort for the destruction of a Union which has brought but little else than calamity and starvation to Ireland.

But we must draw our remarks to a close. England is being weighed in the balance. The wretched condition of her own poor, the wrongs of Ireland, are terrible accusers; but the comparatively humane spirit of her legislature, of late years, towards the toiling millions, and the gigantic measure of her exertions to avert the recent famine in Ireland, plead powerfully in her behalf. The issue will determine the measure of her deserts.

ASSOCIATION.

Some one has sent us the Constitution, &c., of the "Philadelphia Union of Associationists." As our readers are aware, we have not much faith in Fourierism, but we do not hesitate to say that among its advocates are some of the most intelli...

YUCATAN.

The President has sent in a message to Congress, relative to affairs in Yucatan. He says that he has now authentic information that if the aid asked from the United States be not granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European power, which may hereafter assert claim to dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan.

Yucatan has never declared her independence, and the United States has treated her as a State of the Mexican Republic. For this reason we have never officially received her Commissioner; but whilst this is the case, we have to a considerable extent recognized her as a neutral in our war with Mexico.

The President reasserts the declaration of President Monroe, in 1823, that we should consider any attempt on the part of any European power to establish a new colony on the North American continent, as dangerous to our peace and safety. The following is the conclusion of the Message:

Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in other States of the Mexican Republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of the savages upon the inhabitants who have maintained their neutrality in the war; but, unfortunately, we cannot, at the present time, without serious danger, withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory, now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must of necessity be confined to the coast. I have considered it proper to communicate the information contained in the accompanying correspondence; and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as in their judgment may be expedient, to prevent the people of Yucatan from becoming the colony of any European power, or of being expelled from their country.

ENGLISH LAW.

To show how far in the rear of this country England yet lingers, we quote the following account of the treatment which was recently inflicted upon a poor man in London, who was unable to pay a debt of two pounds. The account is from the "London Daily News," and is given in a mocking, derisive tone, indicative of the heartlessness which so much prevails in England towards the poor.—The "News" says:

A Mr. Pollett, clerk to the Brighton Railway Company, was, about a fortnight ago, committed from the Whitechapel County Court, not to a debtor's prison, but to the House of Correction, for not having paid two pounds. When taken to jail, he was put into the felon class, being searched, stripped and bathed, having his beard and whiskers cut off, and the prison-dress forced on. Numerals were, moreover, sewn on his sleeve, and thus was his very individuality filched from him by being changed from Mr. Pollett to number "seven hundred" and odd. Having been dressed for the part of a felon, he was set to do a felon's work, and introduced to the rest of the company to pick oakum with all the vigor he could muster upon a diet of gruel. As, however, he was but a novice in gruel and oakum, he of course turned ill, and was released at the end of five days. It appears that poor Mr. Pollett not only lost his whiskers but his situation; and has yet, so far as we have learned, had no redress.

A GOOD JOKE.

Alison, author of the celebrated History of the *first* French Revolution, is out with an article in Blackwood's Magazine, speaking all manner of bad things of the late Revolution in France, and prophecying all kinds of evil results from it.

Now the fun of the matter is, that Alison made such a blunder a short time since, that it is impossible for him to gain much credit just now as a prophet. In an article published a few months ago, when all seemed quiet in Europe, he eulogized Metternich and the success of his management, in the highest degree. He lamented that all the kingdoms of Europe had not been governed with the same wisdom—he spoke of the peace and quiet that Austria enjoyed, her freedom from convulsions, &c., and gave the credit of it all to the wise policy of Metternich. A few months have past, and Metternich is, to use a popular phrase, "no where," and Mr. Alison's reputation for sagacity is also missing. The conclusion drawn by the many, is, that a man may be able to describe what *has been* very graphically, (or, in other words, to *turn* the grindstone), without being able to prophecy what *will be*, (or, in popular phraseology, to *see into* that same mysterious article, a particle further than his neighbors.)

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

Gen. Shields lately made a visit to St. Louis, and was received with due honors. He made an address in reply to the Mayor of the city, who had complimented him upon his exploits in the Mexican War. The following is an extract from Gen. Shields' speech:

"Although I am now about to go on a perilous service, notwithstanding it may not be to meet the enemy again in battle, I am a peace man. *I desire to see no more wars, unless necessary to repel invasion. I desire to fight no more battles, unless it is such as are now shaking down thrones in Europe, regenerating nations and elevating humanity to its true position.* I would like to fight in Germany during the present struggle there—but especially in old Ireland." He said especially in old Ireland, because he thought the Germans could redress their own wrongs; but he feared the Irish would have enough to do, even with such help as they...

THE MILANESE.

...We may mention, in addition, to show how much the hatred of the Austrians is shared in by all classes, that the Milanese noblemen devoted even their handsomest equipages to the construction of the barricades. A letter writer says:—"In every part of the city carriages are to be seen bearing the arms of the first families, forming, with all sorts of materials, barriers of imposing form, and I have no doubt, if necessity required, their noble owners would have devoted chairs, tables, and bedsteads, to the same patriotic use." No less than two thousand barriers were erected in all.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING, AND TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN LONDON AND THE PROVINCES—REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS ON THE CONTINENT—POLITICAL COMMOTIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH CROWN AND GOVERNMENT—REPEAL MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND AND PROGRESS OF SEDITION IN THAT COUNTRY—ALLEGED DISAFFECTION OF THE ARMY—PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The new British mail steamer America arrived at Jersey City, on Saturday, at 12, M., with advices from Liverpool and London to the 15th ult.

The latest dates received are: From Liverpool, April 15th; London, April 15th; Dublin, April 14th; Cork, April 13th; Edinburg, April 13th; Paris, April 13th; Havre, April 12th; Brussels, April 12th; Berlin, April 10th; Vienna, April 5th; St. Petersburg, April 1st; Cracow, April 4th; Madrid, April 8th; Milan, April 4th; Rome, April 2nd; Naples, April 1st.

The intelligence from England is highly interesting in a political point of view. The great Chartist demonstration at London passed off without disturbance. In Ireland, however, Repeal was making hopeful progress.

Hostilities had already broken out between Denmark and her revolted provinces, resulting thus far in favor of the Danish Government.

Vast military preparations were in progress in Russia and France.

A revolution had taken place in the Hesse Capital. The city was in the hands of the people, who have declared for a Republic, and compelled the military to retreat.

The Chartist Meeting was attended by 200,000 souls, and passed off quietly.

Before the Chartist Meeting an immense number of special constables were sworn in.

The Chartist Petition was sent to Parliament by the Deputies selected for the purpose.

There has been a meeting of the merchants of Glasgow, to break down the measure proposed by Lord Gray, to assimilate the law of Great Britain and Ireland in relation to overt acts of treason, which was carried by a large majority.

Business is dull in the manufacturing districts. Consols, 82½—they had been 83¼.

At the last intelligence from Ireland the Repeal papers were very violent.

John O'Connell has had an interview with Lord John Russell, and asked large concessions. Lord John declined stating what were the intentions of the Government.

The Mayor of Paris declined obedience to the demands of the working men for the dismission of the foreign operators. A procession of the workmen in Paris had been suppressed.

Archduke John expects to be elected Emperor of Germany.

In Germany the distress was increasing.

The English Government expressed regret that King Charles Albert entered Austria.

If the Italians be beaten at Mincio, it is expected that France cannot preserve her neutrality.

Hostilities have broken out between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. There had been a battle fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes were successful, and entered the city. The Prussian Army were ordered into the field, to drive the Danes out of the Duchies. These events and others have contributed to produce great excitement throughout Europe.

The Piedmontese Army has been victorious throughout Lombardy. The Austrians were routed everywhere, and fled dismayed at every point. The great battle of the campaign is expected to come off near Mincio.

United States SATURDAY POST

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Charleston, (Kan. Some general travelling agent for the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Mr. Hugh Boyle, Jr., Agent, Pittsburg.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, 122 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent for Pennsylvania, and is duly authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the SATURDAY POST, Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and the Saturday Evening Post, in any part of the United States.

Mr. HENRY LEWIS has been appointed by us our general travelling agent for Alabama and Texas.

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for Maryland.

WILLIAM A. PRICE, of Columbia [or as in Penna. JAS. PRICE, &c. is New Jersey] and CHAS. S. HOYET are our travelling subscribers and subscription for the paper in the State of Ohio.

MONTGOMERY TYLER, Esq., is our New York agent.

BARTON WHITE, New York and Canada.

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Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots.

WM. H. GRAHAM, is our AGENT for the City of New York.

Statistical.

VALUABLE TABLES.

The following tables are remarkable. They are taken from the appendix to the Patent Office Report of the House. Mr. Kennedy has written and put up in the hands of the printer. Mr. B. did not furnish the appendix at the same time with the report which was submitted to Congress:

TABLE

Exhibiting an estimate of the value of the products of labor and capital in the United States, for the year 1847.

Articles.	Quantities in bushels	Prices.	Value.
1. Agricultural.			
Wheat	114,343,599	$1 25	$127,964,000
Rye	14,188,000	75	10,641,000
Barley	3,500,000	62	2,170,000
Buckwheat	10,221,000	62	6,364,620
Oats	147,867,000	25	36,966,750
Buckwheat	11,673,000	50	5,836,500
Potatoes	124,000,000	25	31,000,000
Rice	24,000,000	1 50	36,000,000
Peas	21,000,000	75	20,000,000
Hay	13,739,000	8 50	116,830,000
Hemp and Flax	1,125,000	150	1,687,500
	Pounds.		
Tobacco	220,164,000	05	11,008,200
Cotton	1,041,000,000	12	125,000,000
Rice	103,040,000	03	3,091,200
Sugar	179,440,000	07	12,560,800
Salt Cotton	404,000	10	808,000
Wool	60,000,000	40	24,000,000
Molasses	7,000,000	25	1,750,000
	Gallons.		
Cotton	11,000,000	10	3,300,000
Wine	150,000	1 00	150,000
Tar, of straw, chaff and other vegetable matter			7,500,000
Value of the percentage of the woods not home cut			7,500,000
			$603,985,000

2. Products of the Orchards.—Value in 1847, $7,500,000; estimated increase of 10 per cent., $7,500,000; total, $8,875,420.

3. Products of the Gardens.—Number estimated 3,000,000; annual value estimated at $15 per garden; total, $45,000,000.

4. Products of the Nurseries.—Value in 1840, $262,334; increase of 20 per cent., $130,777; in all, $793,111.

Total products of orchards and gardens, $54,-668,531.

5. Live stock and its products.

Sheep—Number in 1847, 28,000,000; estimated value of lambs and mutton sold, $12,500,000; wool, 60,000,000 pounds, at 30c. per pound= $18,000,000.

Neat Cattle—Number in 1847, 19,345,334; increase and value of the annual crop for beef, $300,000,000.

Swine—Number in 1847, 37,000,000; two-thirds slaughtered annually say 25,000,000, valued at $5 each animal, $125,000,000.

Horses, Mules and Asses—Number in 1847, 5,-399,818; value of increase, (labor not estimated,) $7,349,818.

Poultry—Value in 1840, $6,344,619; increase 40 per cent., $2,537,776; total $8,882,395.

Eggs—Value in 1840, $4,344,619; increase 40 per cent., $1,737,847; total $6,082,466.

Products of the Forest.—Including timber, fuel, rosin, gums, &c., $100,000,000; value of manufactured goods, at $150 per cent, $37,500,000; total, $137,500,000.

Products of the Fisheries.—Including whale, cod, mackerel, and all other fisheries, $17,000,000.

Products of the Mines.—Including iron, lead and internal transportation, $300,871,623; profits at 5 per cent., $15,150,581.

Manufactures.—Value of, $750,000,000.

Mines—Including gold, silver, lead, gold, silver, marble, granite, coal, &c., $74,150,000.

Banking and Insurance.—Bank capital, $200,-000,000; capital of insurance companies not known; profits at, $12,000,000.

Rental of Houses and Interest—Profits at, $67,000,000.

Rentals—Of houses and lands, $360,000,000.

Professions—Profits at, $40,000,000.

Grand total of the value of the products of labor and capital in the United States, $1,980,-491,536.

TABLE.

Exhibiting the population and property (real and personal) of each State and Territory of the United States, in 1847.

Names and Territories	Population of each State and Territory, according to the census of 1840.	Total estimated value of real and personal property, of the U. S. in 1847.	Value of property to each individual.
Maine	501,793	$140,000,000	$279
New Hampshire	284,574	100,000,000	351
Vermont	291,948	100,000,000	342
Massachusetts	737,699	500,000,000	677
Rhode Island	108,830	80,000,000	735
Connecticut	309,978	120,000,000	387
New York	2,428,921	1,000,000,000	411
New Jersey	373,306	160,000,000	428
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	600,000,000	348
Delaware	78,085	30,000,000	384
Maryland	470,019	170,000,000	361
District Columbia	43,712	20,000,000	457
Virginia	1,239,797	300,000,000	241
North Carolina	753,419	200,000,000	265
South Carolina	594,398	250,000,000	420
Georgia	691,392	270,000,000	390
Florida	54,477	20,000,000	367
Alabama	590,756	180,000,000	304
Louisiana	352,411	180,000,000	510
Texas	142,074	50,000,000	351
Kentucky	779,828	300,000,000	384
Tennessee	829,210	300,000,000	361
Indiana	685,866	200,000,000	291
Illinois	476,183	200,000,000	419
Missouri	383,702	150,000,000	390
Arkansas	97,574	30,000,000	307
Michigan	212,267	70,000,000	329
Iowa	43,112	15,000,000	347
Wisconsin	30,945	10,000,000	323
Utah	14,000	5,000,000	357
District of Columbia	43,712	20,000,000	457
Oregon	12,093	6,000,000	
Total	17,745,689	$6,784,000,000	

New Publications.

THE NEW DISPENSA. A CYNICAL BOOK. *Philadelphia: Macenben & Thompson. For sale by Daniels & Smith, Philadelphia.* This is my unanswering book for the benefit of the Philadelphia bar. We suppose it to be of as American Poet. We have not in what it is intended to be an idea of the merits of this production than by a quotation:—

Let how the Indian shrinks away beside
The first white face that meets his wondering eyes!
The Arctic seeks his hole to winter there
Fenced by the impure of the frozen air;
Destroy to hill to hill pound runs where the chain
Stopped by the impure of the frozen air;
Green and darkness, indolent, impure
Are the wise counsels of the Master Power!
These arrogance will tempt a vengeance yet
To hail their gods of their fellow sinner,
And the bright glories of their fellow sinner,
Burning through the universal darkness and
Invite the Anglo-Saxon pioneer.
Whose race now grows the western hemisphere,
And see his free-born, happy children soon
From Labrador to Mexico's fair bay
Now the dark soil of forests time upside
And in the sunlight of the world display
The Austrian and Columbian shore
Into Continental dominions' core.
While round the corner in his solitude,
And roam the hugest in immodest mood,
Cower Canada's dull people, and the Celt
And poor Parole's and Atlantic's bank.
As vagrant trade, dominant to wealth
A giant empire of the free and bold—
The hazy land of useless shadows
Echoes to my every lament, vain and be
Fellow's spell, that never answered yet
Her proud empowerment up into the cloud
Called from the dark and the unseen and
Like one of her Cordillera's snows.
The cactus is the emblem—Spain's device
Finds in truth our Patriarch's censer.
Accepts it—and the Spanish Empire fell.
Why? Too insidious was the proudest wall,
And a real military hero's a common thing
To such tame men of ruined Spain.

THE CHRISTIAN. The first number of the second volume of this publication has been issued. It is published with an engraving of "Infancy." C. H. PUTNAM and J. S. FORBES are editors, and J. J. HAYES, Washington, Ill., and E. EDMONDS, Boston, Mass., corresponding editors. Published at *J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s, corner of Fourth and Sansom streets, Philada.* Price one dollar a year, payable in advance.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND. We did not know before the reception of this report, that no asylum for the blind had been organized in Indiana. We are very glad, however, to find that such is the case. Of all that class whom the Saviour said we shall have always with us, the blind appeal particularly to our sympathies. Oh, how dreadful it must be, to be shut out forever from the sight of all this wonderful world—to have no day or night, no beautiful heaven, the green earth, the magnificent myriads of stars, and the countless wonders of light and color—to be moving continually from that great darkling support and centre of all outward life, the sun! But, then, how unspeakably worse must it be to have a dull wall of impenetrable night—a night without a star, or moon, or dawn. To behold no hand of friend, to enlace or magnificent incense of human beauty; to lose the chief charm of human intercourse, the sympathetic glance—and, to all Thy dispensations, open us from the heavy hand of blindness! And yet to become blind in mature age, is not so dreadful to the thought, as the blindness of birth. In the former case, there is sight still left in the mind; but in the latter, the sufferer is doubly blind, the eye of the mind also has never opened.

But we are wandering from our subject, which was merely intended a simple notice. Our Indian friends, we are happy to hear report, are learning under the difficulties of an infant institution, but in a spirit that will bear the most triumphant issue. The report says:—"In other States, such efforts are generally sustained by regard and sympathy in the benevolent, sympathy and liberality of the respective Legislatures, but in Indiana it is considered the peculiar delight of a wisely people cheerfully corresponding to the provisions of the General Assembly for the steady support of those be-reavedest affliction, afflicted and helpless, by a direct and specific taxation; manifesting alike the just estimate imposed by the Legislature in the kind sympathies of the people of the State, and the exercising practical wisdom with which such appeal has been answered."

Yet, the great popular heart seldom fails to respond to a good appeal in this character. It listens to the cry of those who walk in darkness, and knows that these are the children of God, to whom it is given to gain a sweet smile from the Eternal Father.

The Indiana Institution is located at Indianapolis. The exercises commenced with nine pupils, which number has increased to thirty-four, which fourteen of whom had previously been to the Institution, and had acquired a knowledge of the raised letters in which the report is printed.

The JOHN DICKEY. The principal illustration of the last number of the Dunkey, in plate representing "The Power of Love," or the Throne of the King of the Barricades." We take the following from one of the many interesting letters some of which are decidedly *dandyish*, while others the eyes are not of an even extravagant character:

REJECTED CONUNDRUMS.

Why is the Miss Sidi for the heroine in the Dance?

Because its progress is controlled by the polite.

Why is Bill Conner on Sunday morning like the Dance?

Because it is sweet to love (sweetie love)

Why is the Ohio River like a drunkard?

Because it goes on one leg.

Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder-cloud?

Because it is constantly lightning!

Why is an army at review without depth of sensibility?

Because it is drawn up in a line.

Why is a horse of a gentleman like hunger?

Because it is bent in the dog's ear.

Why is a man who has a wife under 18 months?

Because he turns his horse to grass.

Why is a lowering house not on the ground?

Because it is a story.

Why is a dent the most speedy of all animals?

Because it is a quadruped (quadruped).

Why is a man who has a wife under 18 months?

Because he is a man who has a wife under 18 months.

Why is an oyster most likely to get stuck?

As he comes to the point.

Why is a lowering house not on the ground?

Because it is a story.

Why is a dent the most speedy of all animals?

Because it is a quadruped (quadruped).

Why is a man who has a wife under 18 months?

Because he is a man who has a wife under 18 months.

Why is an oyster most likely to get stuck?

As he comes to the point.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Some curious disclosures are now being made by publications from Louis Philippe's private portfolios, found at the Tuileries. A long letter, relating to the Spanish marriages, has been published in the London Times, and although it was written by the Ex-King to his daughter, the Queen of the Belgians, part of the language is of the improper a description for the eyes of the public. The Standard and several other papers have not given the passage in English.

Local Intelligence.

DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.

Mr. Dempster's concert at the Musical Fund Hall, on last Saturday evening, was a charming one. He was in fine voice, and his beautiful songs never sounded better. The angelic music of the May Queen, with which immortality has associated his name, was, as usual, a delight to the audience.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to the bill granting bounty lands to the soldiers of the last war.

Several other amendments were also offered, but when Mr. Thompson had concluded his remarks, the House adjourned without taking any action.

On the 15th inst., a message in writing was received from the President, communicating the correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Marcy, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend an act passed during the last session of Congress, giving the General commanding the army in Mexico the right to nominate certain officers to the rank of Brigadier General, when the Army should be reduced to a peace footing.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, vehemently opposed the bill, and Messrs. Stanton, Bell, Hale, of South Carolina, and Sevis advocated its passage.

Mr. Walker moved that the bill be laid upon the table, which was also rejected.

The bill was then acted with others rejected.

On the 16th, Mr. Dix presented the first business in order to be the Report from the Committee on Printing, in relation to the Scott Court proclamation.

Mr. Clingman being entitled to the floor, addressed the House at some length, and in the course of his remarks charged Mr. Marcy with using Mr. Healy for the purpose of palming upon the House and the country a declaration falsely made by the signers of the letter. Scott's letters, now published. Mr. Marcy and Gentlemen, on the floor, but was interrupted, on leave, by Messrs. McLane and Healy.

The debate was very animated, and several personal explanations took place in the House. Among the speakers were Messrs. Clingman, Marcy, Dix, and Holland. The sparring on the occasion was exciting the most intense interest, and the House refused to fine style.

Mr. Clingman offered an amendment to the resolution under consideration, directing the printing of the letter of the President of the United States, and the correspondence.

Mr. Holland offered, as an amendment, that Mr. Marcy's letter, written four days after the House had called for the correspondence, be printed. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Clingman, as amended, authorizing the printing of 10,000 copies of the war correspondence, was adopted.

On the 16th, no business of any importance was transacted.

On the 17th, a similar message to that received by the Senate was received from the President, relative to Cuba.

Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, moved to refer the message to the whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cleveland made a speech upon the annexation of Cuba, in which he declared that the annexation was received of the death of Mr. Ashley, of Missouri.

On the 18th inst., a message was received from the President, announcing the death of Mr. Ashley, of Missouri, of Arkansas, pronounced a warm eulogium upon the deceased, and offered the customary resolutions.

Mr. White seconded the same in some feeling remarks, and the adoption of the resolutions the House adjourned.

Political Intelligence

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Democratic State Convention of Illinois has issued a call for a convention to meet at Springfield, on the 1st of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic Legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin, has passed the Proclamation declaring that the Constitution adopted by the people of that Territory for admission, preparatory to their assuming the position of a State of the Union. The vote was sanctioned by a majority of eight votes out of 22,000 votes cast.

The Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature have adopted an Address, and declared Taylor to be their first choice for the Presidency.

The official returns of the late election for Representatives to the House of Delegates in Virginia, the election of Harden, Whig, over Thomas H. Bayley, Jr., Democrat, by 1 majority.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We have before us returns from thirty-seven counties in this State, which foot up 15,868 votes for the House of Delegates in Whigs and Democrats, being a net Whig loss, compared with the vote of 1847.

It is reported that the Whigs lose the Senator from Kanawha county, and have gained the Senator in the Accomac District.

Clippings.

☞ Canada has an attraction for notoriety, as the high mountains attract the thunder-storm; but the tempest expends its fury upon them, and they remain as unmoved as ever.—*Montreal Herald.*

☞ "Is the drunk again, my 1?" "No, my love, (hiccup) not drunk, but slippery, (hiccup.) The last time I was drunk was the night I was run over by a pair of lazy horses (hiccup) till they are as smooth as a pane of glass."

☞ If the political excitement abates his ears, everybody cries out, "he's a fool," and ridicules him. But if he succeeds, they begin to suspect him, and a general demand for daughters in marriage.

☞ The Queen Mother of the Messrs. Reybold, of Delaware, are said not to have been injured by the late storm.

☞ The prophecy of Byron seems about to be realized:

"The Isles of the King and Kings
Their crowns away soon limestones much longer."

The people, by and by, will be the strongest.

☞ We are pleased to learn that in the present Congress there are but 44 lawyers, against 82 in the last. Lawyers are generally a poor profession to hoist from the people, and 82 is too many by a good deal. We never sought office.

☞ It has been observed that Eve was created in Paradise, Adam without it; and it is evident that man always retains something of the original nature of his mother, for he is never without it.

☞ Poetry and philosophy, as rosaria and pistillate flowers, are produced by the same tree, but differ but in the extent of their orbits. Poets and philosophers are the Siamese twins.

☞ The secret police has been abolished in all the American provinces. The functionaries are now employed in collecting the taxes. The people will not fail to reveal dangerous conspiracies and assassinations.

☞ At Vienna, an attempt a new being made to assassinate Jellachich, the Governor.

☞ A military ruler blames a commanding officer for absence of presence of mind.

☞ The Pope has given neither bull, minister, nor cardinal, as the Falls of Niagara, the most remarkable object in the Papal dominions, to the public.

☞ The young gentleman petaled which to marry, has married a publisher, a generally accounted a considerable temptation.

☞ Cleaning and Pin went up the hill.
To Patrick Henry and Jones.
Cleaning fell down, and broke his crown,
And Pin came tumbling after.

☞ The tax which the theatres in Paris pay to the support of the Academy of Music, is 10 per cent. of their receipts.

☞ The subject of eminent men cost formerly to give one to more tributes in verse than any common new-a-days. Among the poetry elected to the memory of Alexander Hamilton by

Col. Aaron Burr, was the following—

Here lies the body of Alexander Hamilton
Who was killed by Aaron Burr
Let us not grow General Hamilton
For we have killed enough.

And also has died with two bow-pools!

☞ "Fred and Ann are very pretty eating," said a schoolboy to his teacher. "Very pretty eating, indeed, I am very fond of both." "I'm glad to hear it, my boy, and I hope you will grow up to be an great eat-dough-cuts."

☞ "I notice, what in most like a half moon?" "Why, don't know, but I have half a chance." "No, but that do?" "Well, I guess it straight up." "No, that don't." "Why, then I give it up, of course."

Passed is the day when they were and,
And blended be their ills
Now they are gone, and they are dead,
The husband and his wife.

☞ It is said that "not half the world does not know the other half lives." We suspect, however, that boarding has something to do with it.

☞ That mania with singular Hymnal and Obituary verses, occasionally, is looking over the newspapers. Why is it that those scraps of poetry devoted to equivalence and indifference appear are all so eminently bad? Here is one of the former class, for instance, from a city paper—

☞ A Chaplain at one of our State Prisons, was asked by a friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction"—was the answer.

☞ The title of doctor is often defined by a Texan editor: "A Doctor of Divinity is a friend of God, a Doctor of Law is a friend of the devil, and a doctor of physic is the friend of death."

☞ Why is Ireland like a hale-house? Because bread is *needed* (bonded) there.

☞ The new steamboats built on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are said to be remarkably, with an improvement termed "a decklet," by which the upper deck is completely light and cool, during the stoppages at landings.

☞ The "Lexington Observer" and Carolinian" mourns to her daughters," and "they will wear red right all"—"I got them to wear red, right all," says the editor, "and I will wear a white one."

☞ The story relative to the stolen Chester County Bank notes having been paid out for wolves at Matamoras, turns out to be unfounded.

☞ A dispatch was received announcing the final adjournment of the Odessa family to be the last blow to the "Legitimate" dynasty.

☞ In New Orleans, on the 16th, at the banquet in honor of Republican Principles, some one presented a toast to the memory of a martyr in the cause of liberty—the republic Addison, who, we believe, attempted to kill the King. This produced a perfect storm of excitement—some were in favor of, others opposed to the sentiment, and the confusion of the last session of Congress, giving the General commanding the army in Mexico the right to nominate certain officers to the rank of Brigadier General, when the Army should be reduced to a peace footing.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, vehemently opposed the bill, and Messrs. Stanton, Bell, Hale, of South Carolina, and Sevis advocated its passage.

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From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 15th ult., Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act creating the Secretary of War to purchase for the use of the army, the Cuba.

Mr. Clay moved to take up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Pinckney, which was agreed to.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill relating to the California claim, which was agreed to.

Mr. Butler moved to take up the bill relating to the Mexican claims, which was agreed to.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Mason to the bill was then read. Mr. Mason addressed the Senate, chiefly in favor of the bill. Mr. Foote spoke on a further day, respecting a constitutional question.

Mr. Badger spoke.

Mr. Benton spoke at some length in favor of the bill. When he last entered the Senate, he had anticipated the fear he to-morrow, on this question, and he had not been disappointed.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the bill relating to the California claim

Selected Poetry.

BEN BOLT.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt—
Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown—
Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown?
In the old church-yard in the valley, Ben Bolt,
In a narrow grave just one year,
They have fenced a slab of the granite so gray,
And Alice lies under it—dear.

And the tattoo-bell rung with its mellowy tone,
Which sigh'd to the dying away,
The cadence was lost upon Ben Bolt,
For he was not there to stay.

The year has rolled round, in vain,
And where came the birds of the forest waved,
Grew grass and the golden-rod.

And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
With the master so cruel and grim,
And the shaded nook in the running brook,
Where the children went to swim?
Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt,
The spring of the brook is dry,
And of all the boys that were school-mates then
There are only you and I.

There is change in the things that I loved, Ben Bolt,
They have changed from the old to the new;
But I trust in the town you've not forgotten quite,
There never was change in you.
Twelve miles distant twenty years you, Ben Bolt,
Since first we were friends, yet I feel
That I cannot be wrong, for your welcoming smile
Says you've not changed a deal.

Pictures of Life.

A CLERGYMAN TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.

The last from Albany looked on the pier, last Tuesday morning, an honest, unsophisticated clergyman from the Western part of the State, who had never been in this city before, and of course knew nothing of the various habits of the "elopium." The clergyman stood on the pier, with his carpet bag in his hand, and a wondrous expression on his mild countenance, as if he had landed with silver plate, as though he had an income of thousands. In fact, according to Mr. Smith's calculations, there is not a man in the city keep him with them, they have been obliged to pay him about $2,000 a year. Many individuals consecrated with Mr. Smith, and expressed astonishment that, while he lived in such magnificence himself, he should be keeping up this young man in idleness, compassion and extravagance. He replied that there were three fellows, in which the young man had to be indulged—that God had appointed him as a medium of communication to this world, and that they must give him these things in order that they might reap the benefit of his peculiar connections—that he was confident Mahon transmitted intelligence from Heaven, and other of the same age, and, if he could have it, he was willing to pay $100 a day for it."

The following is the sensible decision of the city authorities in the case:

"We, the jury, empannelled and sworn to inquire into the case of Rev. Samuel B. Ismith, of Mill Creek township, Hamilton County, Ohio, do find, that, from several causes, the mind of said Smith has become unbalanced; and that, in the mildest sense of the term, he is now insane, and incapable of managing his own affairs."

"We do not find, from the testimony before us, that it would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the community for him to go at large. He is not a pauper, but, from the best information from witnesses before us, would be worth, in real estate, $50,000.

"We further find that he has been a resident of the State of Ohio for more than one year from this date.

"In rendering this verdict, we are compelled to say, that the witnesses in the case have all testified to the great correct deportment of Mr. Smith, and to the goodness of his heart, and we feel confident, that, in all ordinary matters of business, and true benefit thereto, he will soon be restored to his reason, and be permitted to resume the active control of his affairs."

Wit and Humor.

THE DESERT CACTUS.

The Baltimore Enterprise tells a good joke that was played of late on a party of gentlemen, at All Fool's Day, whose chief hobbies are botany and mountaineering. In the environs of Carson's Sink there is quite an enthusiast and thankfully receives from ship masters, and travellers of rare specimens that may be forwarded to him. This morning he received a letter accompanied by a cactus, and the strange devices on it—this pet contained a very rare specimen of the Cactus, and was accompanied by a letter requesting he be well nursed. The letter was directed to the care of Mr. Brown, and the considerate forwarder of the variety translated its qualities.

Mr. S.—This is a rare specimen of the *Desert* commonly called the porcupine cactus. It is very tender and needs much warmth. It is indigenous with the Arabian beasts, and once in fifty years produces a flaming flower, which throws out a perfume equal to the rarest fragrance frequently use them to cook their meals.

The old gentleman rubbed his hands in ecstasy at finding so valuable an addition to his botanic curious collections. He examined the plant with great scrutiny, and called in a large number of his friends to see the wonderful cactus. Every one was much surprised at its rarity. Many were the learned opinions and arguments, but the label and the Arabian MS. that accompanied it—the Historical and Statistical Societies would present such a rare treasure—when alas! a little boy standing near called the "Desert Cactus" out of its mother pot, and—it was a prickly pear!

THE PROFESSOR'S GOOD JOKE.

A very dull professor at a certain college was never known to laugh at, or repeat a joke but once. That was on this wise: One of the students called him one day, and as he read on, which, according to the fashion then, was rather short. The professor looked over his spectacles, and remarked to himself that his coat was too short.

"Well, I've had long enough before I get another," said the student.

The good man thought the an excellent joke, and laughed heartily, which pleased the poor, but ingenious student exceedingly, and told them that young fellow had a head on his shoulders.

"What was it?" said one.

"Why, sometimes I told him that his new coat was too short, he said, no, frankly, 'It will be a long time before I get another,'" and he rubbed his hands and laughed heartily, and told it to me, so as to be sure to remember it.

Two days after, he called, and said, "It don't seem so funny now as it did when he said it this morning."

FAT AND THE STRAIN ENGINE.—The following

is from the Boston Post: "Fat was the principal topic of discussion at the "water cure" left, we hope they will send them along.

Mr. Jones, a gentleman of very fine size, who had been often and pointedly employed as a storekeeper, was not long since engaged by a manufacturing firm to go along way at a certain rate, doing his work for him. Mr. Jones accepted the proposition, and went to work, but ere he had been at it long, he found that he was getting very fat as well as rich, doing his work for him. Mr. Jones was a man of sensitive feelings, and he felt quite sure that he was getting too fat for his business. Accordingly he called upon his employer, and informed him that he was getting too fat for his business, and that he must have a man to help him. His employer, who loved to see his business flourish, and who was himself a man of fine proportions, replied that he was getting fat himself, and that he should not think of parting with Mr. Jones on that account. Mr. Jones, however, was not to be put off in this way, and he told his employer